

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms, labeled (a) through (l), each representing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n (from 1 to 12). The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 10. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 10. The histograms show a unimodal distribution that shifts to the right as n increases. For example, for $n=1$, the distribution is centered around $x=1$, while for $n=12$, it is centered around $x=12$.

Correspondence Information

Application Information

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